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GOVERNANTE. *n. f.* [*gouvernante*, French.] A lady who has the care of young girls of quality. The more usual and proper word is *governess*.

GOVERNESS. *n. f.* [*gouvernèsse*, old French, from *govern*.]

1. A female invested with authority.

The moon, the *governors* of floods,
Pale in her colour, washes all the air,
That rheumatick distiles do abound. *Shakspeare.*
2. A tutoress; a woman that has the care of young ladies.

He presented himself unto her, falling down upon both his knees, and holding up his hands, *the old governor* of Darnae is painted, when he suddenly saw the golden flower. *Sidi.*

His three young children were taken from the *governess* in whole hands he put them. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
3. A tutoress; an instructress; a directress.

Great affliction that severe *governess* of the life of man brings upon those souls she seizes on. *More again! Atheism.*

GOVERNMENT. *n. f.* [*gouvernement*, French.]

1. Form of a community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority.

There seem to be two general kinds of *government* in the world: the one exercised according to the arbitrary commands and will of some single person; and the other according to certain orders or laws introduced by agreement or custom, and not to be changed without the consent of many. *Temple.*
2. An establishment of legal authority.

There they shall found
Their *government*, and their great fenate chufe
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd. *Milton.*

While he survives, in concord and content
The commons live, by no divisions rent;
But the great monarch's death dissolves the *government*. *Dryden.*

Every one knows, who has considered the nature of *government*, that there must be in each particular form of it an absolute unlimited power. *Addison.*

Where any one person or body of men seize into their hands the power in the last resort, there is properly no longer a *government*, but what Aristotle and his followers call the abuse or corruption of one. *Swift.*
3. Administration of publick affairs.

Safety and equal government are things
Which subjects make as happy as their kings. *Waller.*
4. Regularity of behaviour, look, to amend this fault;
You needs must learn, loud, to amend this fault;
Though sometimes it flows greatness, courage, blood,
Yet oftentimes it doth present harsh rage,
Defect of manners, want of *government*,
Pride, haughtiness, opinion and disdain. *Shaksf. Hen. IV.*

This *government* that makes them seem divine;
It is their worst makes thee abominable. *Shaksf. H. VI.*
5. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness.

Thy eyes windows fall,
Like death, when he flutters up the day of life;
Each part depriv'd of supple *government*,
Shall fluff and stark, and cold appear, like death. *Shaksf. P.*
6. Management of the limbs or body. Obsolete.

Their god
Shot many a dart at me with fierce intent;
But I then warded all with wary *government*. *Fairy Queen.*

[In grammar.] Influence with regard to construction.

GOVERNOUR. *n. f.* [*gouverneur*, French.]

1. One who has the supreme direction.

It must be confessed, that of Christ, working as a creator and a *governour* of the world by providence, all are partakers. *Hosker, b. v. f. 56.*

They begot in us a great aide and veneration of the mighty author and *governour* of such stupendous bodies, and excite and elevate our minds to his adoration and praise. *Bentley.*
2. One who is invested with supreme authority in a state.

For the kingdom is the Lord's, and he is the *governour* among the nations. *Pf. cxli. 48.*

The magistrate cannot urge obedience upon such potent grounds as the minister, if he disposed, can urge disobedience: as, for instance, if my *governour* should command me to do a thing, or I must die, or for fear of my estate; and the minister steps in and tells me, that I offend God, and ruin my soul, if I obey that command, 'tis easy to see a greater force in this persuasion. *South's Sermons.*
3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority.

To you, lord *governour*,
Remains the censure of this hellish villain. *Shaksf. Othello.*
4. A tutor; one who has care of a young man.

To Eliam will I, where the young king is,
Being ordain'd his special *governour*;
And for his safety there I'll best devise. *Shaksf. Henry VI.*

The great work of a *governour* is to fashion the carriage and form the mind; to settle in his pupil good habits, and the principles of virtue and wisdom. *Locke.*
5. Pilot; regulator; manager.

Behold allo the ships, which though they be to great, and

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are driven of fierce winds, yet they are turned about with a very small helm, whithersoever the *governour* listeth. *Job* iii. 4.
GOUGE. *n.f.* [French.] A chisel having a round edge, for the cutting flesh of wood to be round or hollowed. *Moxon.*
GOUGERES. *n.f.* [from *gouje*, French, a carp trull.] The French *trifolico*. *Hanner.*
GOURD. *n.f.* [*gaurbords*, French.]
 1. It hath a fourve confisting of one leaf, of the expanded bell-shape, for the most part so deeply cut that it seems to consist of five distinct leaves: this, like the cucumber, has male and female flowers on the same plant. The fruit of female species are long, of others round, or bottle-shaped, and is commonly divided into six cells, in which are contained many flat oblong seeds. *Miller.*
 But I will haste, and from each bough and brake,
 Each plant, and juicyest *gourd*, will pluck such choice
 To entertain our angel-guest. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, l. 1.
Gourd feeds are used in medicine; and they abound so much in oil, that a sweet and pleasant one may be drawn from them by expression: they are of the number of the four greater cold seeds, and are used in emulsions. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
 2. A bottle [from *gourt*, old French. *Skinner.*]
 The large fruit so called is often scooped hollow, for the purpose of containing and carrying wine, and other liquors: from thence any leathern bottle grew to be called by the same name, and so the word is used by *Chaucer*. *Hommer.*
GOU'RDINESS. *n.f.* [from *gourd*.] A swelling in a horse's leg arising from a journey. *Farrier's Dict.*
GOU'RNET. *n.f.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*
GOUT. *n.f.* [*gutte*, French.]
 1. The arthritis; a periodical disease attended with great pain. The *gout* is a disease which may affect any membranous part, but commonly those which are at the greatest distance from the heart or the brain, where the motion of the fluids is the slowest, the resistance, friction, and fricature of the solid parts the greatest, and the sensation of pain, by the dilaceration of the nervous fibres, excessive. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
 'Tis from the tickle of th' *gout*, had rather
 I stick to in perplexity than be cur'd
 By th' rare physician death. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
 This very red'ndench rheum, quite worn out
 With rheumatism, and crippled with his *gout*,
 Forgets what he in youthful times has done,
 And swings his own evils in his son. *Dryden's Journal.*
 2. A drop, [*goutte*, French; *gutta*, Latin.] *Gout* for drop is still used in Scotland by physicians.
 I see thee fill,
 And on the blade of th' dudgeon *gouts* of blood,
 Which was not so before. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
GOUT. *n.f.* [French.] A taste. An affected cant word.
 The method which he has published will make these catalogues exceedingly useful, and serve for a direction to any one that has a *gout* for the like fluids. *Woodward on Feffils.*
GO'UTWORT. *n.f.* [*gout* and *wort*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
GO'UTY. *adj.* [from *gout*.]
 1. Afflicted or diseased with the *gout*.
 There dies not above one of a thousand of the *gout*, although I believe that more die *gouty*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortal.*
 Knots upon his *gouty* joints appear,
 And chalk is in his crippled fingers found. *Dryd. Pers. Sat.*
 Most commonly a *gouty* constitution is attended with great acuteness of parts, the nervous fibres, both in the brain and the other extremities, being delicate. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
 2. Relating to the *gout*.
GOWN. *n.f.* [*gonna*, Italian; *gown*, Welsh and Erse.]
 1. A long upper garment.
 They make garments either short, as cloaks, or, as *gowns*, long to the gown. *Abbot's Description of the Welsh.*
 If ever I laid a loose-bodied *gown*, few me up in the skirts of it, and beat me to death with a bottom of brown thread; I laid a *gown*. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
 In length of train defends her sweeping *gown*,
 And by her graceful walk the queen of love is known. *Dryden.*
 2. A woman's upper garment.
 I despise your new *gown*, 'till I see you dressed in it. *Pope.*
 3. The habit of a man dedicated to acts of peace, as a physician, medicine, law.
 The benefices themselves are so mean in Irish countries, that they will not yield any competent maintenance for any honest minister, scarcely to buy him a *gown*. *Speyer on Ireland.*
 Girt in his Gabin *gown* the hero fat. *Dryden's All for Love.*
 4. The dress of peace.
 He Mars deposits, and arms to gown made yield;
 Successful counsils did him soon approve
 As fit for close intrigues as open field. *Dryden.*
GO'WNED. *adj.* [from *gown*.] Dressed in a gown.
 A noble crew about them waited round
 Of sage and frowber peers, all gravely *gowned*. *Fairy Queen.*
 In velvet white as snow the troop was *gowned*. *Dryden's All for Love.*
 The seams with sparkling emeralds set around.
GO'WNMAN. *n.f.* [*gown* and *man*.] A man devoted to acts of peace; one whose proper habit is a gown.

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Let him with pedants
Pore out his life among the lazy gownmen. *Rowe.*
Thus will that whole bench, in an age or two, be com-
piled of mean, fawning gownmen, dependants upon the *Swift.*
court for a morsel of bread.
To GRABBLE, v. n. [probably corrupted from grapple.] To
grope; to feel one's way with the hands.
My blood chills with my heart at the thought of these
rogues, with their bloody hands grabbing in my guts, and
pulling out my very entrails. *Arbutnot's Life of John Bull.*
To GRABBLE, v. a. To lie prostrate on the ground. *Aynsle.*
GRACE, n. f. [*grace*, French; *gratia*, Latin; *graces*, Erse.]
1. Favour; kindness.
If the highest love in no bale favour may aspire to *grace*,
then may I hope your beauty will not be without pity. *Sidney.*
O momentary grace of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the grace of God! *Shakef.*
Such as were popular,
And well deserving, were advanc'd by *grace*. *Daniel.*
Is this the reward, and thanks I am to have for those many
acts of *grace* I have lately patfied? *King Charles.*
Yet those remov'd,
Such *grace* shall one just man find in his sight,
That he relents, not to blot out mankind. *Milt. Par. Left.*
Noble pity held
His hand a while, and to their choice gave space
Which they would prove, his valour or his *grace*. *Waller.*
Or each, or all, may win a lady's *grace*;
Then either of you knights may well deserve
A princefs born. *Dryden's Fables.*
None of us, who now your *grace* implores,
But held the rule of sovereign power before. *Dryden.*
With profcr'd service I repaid the fair,
That of her *grace* the gave her maid to know
The secret meaning of this moral flow. *Dryden.*
2. Favourable influence of God on the human mind.
Preventive *grace* defending had remov'd
The fiony from their hearts, and made new flesh
Regenerate grow instead. *Milton.*
The *grace* of God, that pafeth underftanding, keep your
hearts and minds. *Common Prayer.*
3. Virtue; effect of God's influence.
How Van wants *grace*, who never wanted wit. *Pope.*
4. Pardon.
Bow and sue for *grace*
With fuppliant knee. *Milton.*
5. Favour conferred.
I should therefore efteem it great favour and *grace*,
Would you be fo kind as to go in my place. *Prior.*
6. Privilege.
But to return and view the cheerful skies,
To few great Jupiter imparts this *grace*. *Dryden.*
7. A goddess, by the heathens fuppofed to beftow beauty.
This forehead, where your vifage has laid
The loves delighted and the *graces* play'd. *Prior.*
8. Behaviour, confidered as decent or unbecoming.
Have I fufon or good *grace* in what I do.
They would have ill *grace* in denying it. *Bolingbroke.*
9. Adventitious or artificial beauty; pleasing appearance.
Her purple habit fits with fuch a *grace*
On her fmooth fhoulders, and fo fuits her face. *Dryd. Æn.*
To write and fpeak correctly gives a *grace*, and gains a
favourable attention to what one has to fuy. *Locke.*
10. Natural excellency.
It doth grieve me, that things of principal excellency
fould be thus bitten at by men whom God hath ended with
graces, both of wit and learning, for better purpofes. *Hooker.*
To fome kind of men,
Their *graces* ferve them but as enemies. *Shak. At you like it.*
In his own *grace* he doth exalt himfelf
More than in your advancement. *Shakef. King Lear.*
The charming Lafus, full of youthful fire,
To Turnus only fecond in the *grace*
Of Many mien, and features of the face. *Dryden's Æn.*
11. Embellishment; recommendation; beauty.
Set all things in their own peculiar place,
And know that order is the greateft *grace*. *Dryden.*
The flow'r which lafs for little place,
A fhort liv'd good, and an uncertain *grace*. *Dryden.*
12. Single beauty.
I pafs their form and every charming *grace*. *Dryden.*
13. Ornament; flower; higheft perfection.
By their hands this *grace* of kings muft die,
If hell and treason hold their promifes. *Shakef. Henry V.*
14. Virtue; goodnefs.
Where juftice grows, there grows the greater *grace*,
The which doth quench the brand of hellifh fmart. *Pa. 2y.*
The king-becoming *graces*,
As juftice, verity, temperance, ftatenefs,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no relict of them, *Shakefpeare's Merchant.*

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The *graces* of his religion prepare him for the most useful discharge of every relation of life. Rogers.

15. Virtue physical.
O, mickle is the pow'rful *grace* that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities. *Shakespeare.*

16. The title of a duke; formerly of the king, meaning the same as your *goodness*, or your clemency.
Here come I from our princely general,
To know your griefs; to tell you by his *grace*,
That he will give you audience. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
High and mighty king, your *grace*, and those your nobles here present, may be pleased to bow your ears. Bacon's *H. VII.*

17. A short prayer said before and after meat.
Your soldiers use him as the *grace*' fore meat,
Their talk at table, and their thanks at end. *Shak. Coriolan.*
While *grace* is saying after meat, do you and your brethren take the chairs from behind the company. *Swift.*

18. These cheerful fellows, your misdeeds shall have place;
And what's more rare, a poet shall say *grace*. *Pope's Horace.*

GRACEFUL. *n. f.* [*grace* and *cup*.] The cup or health drank after *grace*.
The *grace-cup* serv'd, the cloth away,
Joy thought it time to flew his play. *Prior.*

To *GRACE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To adorn; to dignify; to embellish; to recommend; to decorate.
This they study, this they practise, this they *grace* with a wanton superfluity of wit. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*
I do not think a braver gentleman,
More daring, or more bold is now alive,
To *grace* this latter age with noble deeds. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*
Little of this great world can I speak,
And therefore little shall I *grace* my cause,
In speaking for myself. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation and *gracing*, where causes are well handled. *Bacon.*
Rich crowns were on their royal scutcheons plac'd,
With sapphires, diamonds, and with rubies *grac'd*. *Dryden.*
By both his parents of descent divine;
Great Jove and Phœbus *grac'd* his noble line. *Pope's Statius.*
Though triumphs were to generals only due,
Crowns were refer'd to *grace* the soldiers too. *Pope.*

2. To dignify or raise by an act of favour.
How happily he lives, how well beloved,
And *grac'd* by the emperor. *Sh. Two Gent. of Verona.*
Dispose all honours of the sword and gun,
Grace with a nod, and ruin with a frown. *Dryden's Jucun.*

3. To favour.
When the guests withdrew,
Their courteous host saluting all the crew,
Regardless pass'd her o'er, not *grac'd* with kind adieu. *Dryd.*

GRACEFUL. *adj.* [from *grace*.]
1. Beautiful; graceful.
He saw this gentleman, one of the properest and best *grac'd* men that ever I saw, being of a middle age and a mean figure. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Virtuous; regular; chaste.
Epicurism and lust
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,
Than a *grac'd* palace. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

GRACEFUL. *adj.* [from *grace*.] Beautiful with dignity.
Amid' the troops, and like the leading god,
High o'er the rest in arms the *graceful* Turnus rode. *Dryden.*
Matches his pen, victorious was his lance;
Bold in the lists, and *graceful* in the dance. *Pope.*
Yet *graceful* ease, and sweetens void of pride,
Might hide her faults, if belles had faults to hide. *Pope.*

GRACEFULLY. *adv.* [from *graceful*.] Elegantly; with pleasing dignity.
Through nature and through art she rang'd,
And *gracefully* her subject chang'd. *Swift.*
Walking is the mode or manner of man, or of a beast;
but walking *gracefully* implies a manner or mode super-added to that action. *Watts's Logic.*

GRACEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *graceful*.] Elegance of manner; dignity with beauty.
His neck, his hands, his shoulders, and his breast,
Did next in *gracefulness* and beauty stand,
To breathing figures. *Dryden's Ovid.*
He executed with so much *gracefulness* and beauty, that he alone got money and reputation. *Dryden's Daphnyll.*
There is a secret *gracefulness* of youth which accompanies his writings, though the staidness and sobriety of age be wanting. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*
If hearers are amaz'd from whence
Proceeds that fund of wit and sense,
Which, though her modesty would shroud,
Breaks like the fun behind a cloud;
While *gracefulness* its art conceals,
And yet through ev'ry motion steals. *Swift.*

GRAVELESS. *adj.*